UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/957
11 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration by the European Union on Nagorny Karabakh, issued on 5 August 1994.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration issued on 5 August 1994 by the European Union on Nagorny Karabakh

The European Union welcomes the fact that, on 27 July 1994, the Ministers of Defence of Armenia and Azerbaijan and the commander of the troops of Nagorny Karabakh have confirmed in writing the cease-fire observed since 12 May 1994. This constructive step taken by the parties to the conflict opens the perspective for a negotiated political solution in the future.

The European Union therefore calls on the parties to cooperate closely to this end with the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and to use its expertise to arrive at a peaceful and lasting solution. The European Union seizes this opportunity to renew its wholehearted support for the efforts of the Minsk Group. However, the confirmation of the cease-fire can only be the first step in what must be a continued negotiating effort in order to secure a lasting political settlement. The European Union welcomes the parties' intention to accelerate negotiations during the month of August and sign an agreement allowing the deployment of CSCE monitors. The European Union therefore calls on the parties to the conflict to accept the earliest possible deployment of the first phase of the CSCE monitoring mission.

The acceding countries Finland, Austria and Sweden associate themselves with this statement.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/307
S/1994/958
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 48, 54, 63, 90, 91, 92, 95, 98 and 99 of the provisional agenda*
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Final Statement of the twelfth session of the Interaction Council, held at Dresden, Germany, from 7 to 10 June 1994.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 48, 54, 63, 90, 91, 92, 95, 98 and 99 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

* A/49/150.

ANNEX*

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Final Statement of the twelfth session of the Interaction Council held at Dresden, Germany, from 7 to 10 June 1994

I.

1. Since its inception in 1983, the InterAction Council has always addressed three priority issues: a) peace and disarmament; b) the global nexus of population, environment, resources and development, and c) the revitalisation of the world economy.

2. Although the Cold War has ended, the stockpile of nuclear weapons accumulated over the decades of the arms race still exists. The present opportunity to move towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons should be seized without delay. As a first step, a comprehensive test-ban treaty should be signed and stringent measures put in place to curb the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

3. In that context the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) plays a particularly critical role. Its 1995 review must result in a strengthening of the regime, including an extension of the treaty for a substantial period of time and authority for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct mandatory and challenge inspections. At the same time the five nuclear powers must feel compelled to honor their Treaty commitments and reduce their large nuclear arsenals.

4. The refusal of the North Korean Government to allow inspections under the NPT is destabilising, both regionally and worldwide. If North Korea continues to flout the express will of the international community, necessary measures including sanctions should be taken and enforced.

5. In the post Cold War world the concept of security has been redefined to embrace non-military dimensions. The most challenging of these is the dramatic increase in world population. World population was 1.6 billion at the beginning of this century. By the end of the century it is widely predicted to stand at 6.4 billion. Unless urgent measures are taken this figure could reach 8 billion in the year 2020 and an appalling 10 billion by 2050. How can limited global resources and energy sustain such a rapid population increase? In particular, food poses problems. An authoritative study should be undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the prospect of the supply and demand of population and food, with attendant recommendations. In particular, the issue of affordability in order to improve food security should be addressed.

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* The present annex is being issued as received, without formal editing.

6. The International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for September 1994 in Cairo, offers the only opportunity this decade to agree on concrete action. The conference must adopt immediate measures to

a) enhance access to and utilisation of contraceptives;
b) extend education of girls and school attainment, preferably until the age of 14-16 years;
c) enhance women's rights, status, employment opportunities and access to productive resources and credit;
d) improve and expand basic health services, including clinics, especially for women and children.

7. Developed countries must provide more substantial flows of funds and developing countries must reorder national priorities and budget allocation so as to allow an implementation of the programmes and measures proposed. At the international level, incentives, such as a linkage between the establishment of effective family planning programmes and official development assistance, should be adopted; other means could include debt-for-education swaps or the proposed global demilitarisation fund.

II.

8. South Africa and Rwanda stand as opposite examples of the dilemmas of the post cold war world. One, a country undergoing a promising democratic process, benefitting from well-targeted international sanctions, contrasts starkly with the specter of human misery and indiscriminate killing in the other, all but ignored by the international community.

9. Internal and ethnic conflicts threaten to produce a chain reaction, destroying the social fabric of communities and states, eventually destabilising entire regions. Stability may only be regained if the international community begins to intervene in cases of genocide or other blatant breakdowns of governmental authority and does not hide behind self-serving and disingenuous excuses.

10. The United Nations Security Council must play a key role. Criteria must be defined for intervention in what has hitherto been the preserve of sovereign states.

11. While the Charter of the United Nations envisages the deployment of an international force, this may either need to be reinforced by the creation of a standing force of volunteers under UN auspices or by earmarking of national contingents for that purpose. Operational details should be worked out forthwith.

12. Unfettered arms trade fuels domestic and regional conflicts. An effective control system for weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles and the trade in conventional arms (including the setting of global norms, regulations and limits for both arms suppliers and purchasers) should be established. The weapons trade with developing countries should be substantially reduced and curbed. Towards that end, countries with military expenditures exceeding 2% of GNP should no longer be eligible for development assistance and funds, except in cases of defensive military operations against external aggression.

III.

13. Strategic dangers also exist in areas outside traditional security considerations.

14. The new phenomenon of internationally operating crime syndicates and the pernicious dimensions of drug trafficking warrant international policing action. Effective cooperative structures need to be devised urgently.

15. In the financial markets, the growth in derivatives and speculative activities in exchange rate markets undermines the stability of the world economy. The InterAction Council reiterates its call for an urgent study - under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) -on the feasibility of establishing sound regulatory and supervisory arrangements at the global level and the practical steps required towards that end.

16. The InterAction Council urges all countries speedily to ratify the agreement signed in Marrakech which concluded the Uruguay Round and, inter alia, established the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with a new dispute settlement system providing binding solutions. WTO should be made operational as quickly as possible so that it may become an effective mechanism to combat protectionism, regionalism and unilateralism.

17. The post Cold War world demands a reexamination of the future role of the global multilateral organisations. The InterAction Council welcomes the report by a High-level Group on the subject presented by Mr. Andries van Agt[1] and commends it to the international community for reflection and appropriate action.

IV.

The Global Economy in Transition

18. Some people claim that with the demise of the Soviet Union and its satellites the world finds itself with uniform capitalist economies. The reality, however, shows a plethora of different market systems. All these economies seem to be much more transformed by changes instigated through the ever more rapid developments of science and technology than through the abolition of political or social systems or ideologies. In all economies, change always exacts a price.

19. The transition process in former centrally planned economies is as much conditioned by cultural and political as by economic structures. The simple imposition of so-called successful models developed under totally different circumstances or from purely academic theories is self-defeating. As all economies in this period of change are confronted with new problems and challenges an attitude of humility and an endeavour to bring words and deeds into convergence seems to be most appropriate.

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[1] In addition to Mr. van Agt, the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Olusegun **Obasanjo** (Nigeria) and Ola **Ullsten** (Sweden), as well as the following high-level personalities: Ednan **Agaev** (Russia), Letzek **Balcerowicz** (Poland), Francis **Blanchard** (France), Margaret **Catley-Carlson** (Canada), Diego **Cordovez** (Ecuador), Wim **van Eekelen** (Netherlands), Kurt **Gasteyger** (Switzerland), Lal **Jayawardena** (Sri Lanka), Tatsuro **Kunugi** (Japan), Lord **Lawson** (United Kingdom), Emile **van Lennep** (Netherlands), Samuel W. **Lewis** (United States), Hans **Matthöfer** (Germany), Norman **Myers** (United Kingdom), Bengt **Säve-Söderbergh** (Sweden), Bernardo **Sepúlveda** (Mexico), Kumiharu **Shigehara** (Japan), Thorvald **Stoltenberg** (Norway), Shigeki **Sumi** (Japan), Mamoudou **Toure** (Senegal), George **Vassiliou** (Cyprus). The Secretariat consisted of Hans **d'Orville**, Dragoljub **Najman** and Jens **Fischer**.

20. The InterAction Council, in Prague in 1991, recommended that haste be made slowly in countries which wanted to transform themselves, that the decontrols and the progressing towards the market system be gradual, that privatization also be gradual and above all that the safety nets be kept in place.

21. It would appear that countries of the former Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (CMEA) opted for a more ideological approach - shock therapy, with the result that it produced considerable economic gangsterism and social turmoil. The request by these new states for external support and financial aid and for the opening up of developed countries' markets is legitimate and should be met to the fullest extent possible. It must be made absolutely clear that this assistance and their own enormous efforts will remain fruitless if they do not provide the preconditions for economic development, i.e. a reliable legal framework and the effective control of the money supply.

22. After an unusually protracted downturn in the economic cycle in the market economies in Europe and North America, these societies are facing the new problem of structural long-term unemployment and jobless growth. Even the prospects of resumed growth will not automatically bring relief. The growth of unemployment in societies of historically unprecedented wealth has produced in some countries growing numbers of poor people together with an accelerated concentration of wealth in ever fewer hands. In addition, it has brought forth a new class of "working poor" whose income from work does not provide them with the essential minimum.

23. The InterAction Council reaffirms the principle that a high level of employment is an ethical and political objective in itself. It is against our understanding of a humane society that growing numbers of people are reduced to the status of welfare recipients. The results of resumed growth should be used to finance those changes whose neglect during the last recession hampered the adjustment process.

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The following participated in the Dresden session:

I. Members of the InterAction Council

Helmut Schmidt [Germany], Chairman
Takeo Fukuda [Japan], Honorary Chairman
Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo [Portugal], Deputy Chairperson
Andries van Agt [Netherlands]
Oscar Arias [Costa Rica]
Lord Callaghan of Cardiff [United Kingdom]
Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado [Mexico]
Malcolm Fraser [Australia]
Kenneth Kaunda [Zambia]
Olusegun Obasanjo [Nigeria]
Roh Tae Woo [Republic of Korea]
Jose Sarney [Brazil]
Pierre Elliott Trudeau [Canada]
Ola Ullsten [Sweden]

II. Special Guests

Manfred Stolpe [Germany]
Karen Brutens [Russia]
Huang Hua [People's Republic of China]
Kim Hak Joon [Republic of Korea]
Henry A. Kissinger [United States]
Emile van Lennep [Netherlands]
Robert McNamara [United States]
Isamu Miyazaki [Japan]
Petr Pithart [Czech Republic]
Kazimiera Prunskiene [Lithuania]
Kalevi Sorsa [Finland]
Jan Urban [Czech Republic]
George Vassiliou [Cyprus]
Thomas W. Howard (United States of America)

III. Invited Journalists

Michael Groth [Germany] - Deutschlandfunk
Christian Kerl [Germany] - Freie Presse, Chemnitz
Kim Dae-Joong [Republic of Korea] - Chosun Ilbo
Flora Lewis [United States] - The New York Times
Laurent Mossu [France] - Le Figaro
Walther Stützle [Germany] - Der Tagesspiegel
Nagaharu Hayabusa [Japan] - Asahi Shimbun
Teruto Akiyama [Japan] - Nihon Keizai Shimbun

IV. Senior Staff

Hans d'Orville
Dragoljub Najman
Keiko Atsumi
Caroline Anstey
Jens Fischer

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/982
S/1994/959
11 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34, 35, 85 and 86
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Office of the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which retains the powers and responsibilities of the provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention.

Despite repeated requests and insistence by the Palestine Liberation Organization for the extension of the mandate of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), which was established in Hebron on 8 May 1994, the Israeli Government has refused to approve extension of the mandate to prolong the stay of TIPH until its mission is completed.

Although the presence of the observer force clearly helped to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people in Hebron, particularly in the wake of the massacre of 25 February 1994 at Al Ibrahimi mosque, the suffering and problems persist. The situation in Hebron remains tense, the mosque remains closed and several areas in the city are still off limits. Furthermore, even during the stay of TIPH, very serious incidents occurred and oppressive measures were taken by both the Israeli army and the illegal settlers against the Palestinian people in Hebron. As such, Israeli refusal to extend the mission of TIPH violates the spirit of the agreement reached on 31 March 1994 between the PLO and Israel on this subject and is not in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 904 (1994).

The PLO recalls paragraph 3 of the said resolution, in which the Security Council "calls for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including, inter alia, a temporary international or foreign presence". The PLO calls upon the members of the Security Council to encourage the co-sponsors of the peace process to fulfil the request of the Council, in paragraph 4 of the resolution, "to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures", in order to avoid any possible violation of human rights by the occupying Power, which would inflict serious harm on the peace process under way and compound the existing difficulties. We believe that the mission of TIPH was terminated unfulfilled, and we look forward to the full and speedy implementation of resolution 904 (1994) throughout the occupied territory.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 85 and 86, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muin SHREIM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/960
11 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to you.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 11 August 1994 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

The army under the control of the Bosnian Serb authorities carried out yet another serious act of aggression against the Republic of Croatia in the area of Dubrovnik this morning. Seven impacts were recorded in the vicinity of Cilipi airport. This attack on the Dubrovnik area is second in two weeks. The Bosnian Serb army shelled the Dubrovnik region on 24 July. Fifty-two detonations were recorded on that day. The attacks on Dubrovnik, a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "world heritage" city, have often been carried out from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serb army.

This act of aggression which follows the developments of 24 July could seriously undermine the efforts of the Contact Group in the region; the use of the Bosnian Serb army as a proxy against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia is a significant threat to the Zagreb cease-fire agreement of 29 March. Therefore, I respectfully request the members of the Council to immediately consider this situation with utmost concern.

The shelling of Dubrovnik from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina underscores the view that the solution-seeking process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia cannot be separated, but pursued in parallel, through the diplomatic means of the Contact Group, which Croatia fully supports, but also through other measures such as the control of borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), north from Hungary/Serbia/Croatia border point, to the southernmost border point between Croatia and Montenegro. This clear use of proxy force against the Republic of Croatia demands equal treatment of the Bosnian Serb authorities and the Knin authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia. Thus, the members of the Council cannot overlook the relationship between the Belgrade authorities and the authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia, since the latter is still clearly cooperating with the Bosnian Serb authorities.

The acts of aggression by the Bosnian Serb army in the Dubrovnik area cannot be taken lightly by Croatia any longer, and I implore the members of the Council, once again, to consider this issue with all due consideration.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CROATIA

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/961
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The final report of the Commission of Experts (S/1994/674 of 27 May 1994) was a document which many States Members of the United Nations looked forward to receiving with great anticipation, and upon its circulation as a Security Council document, proved, and is still proving, to be of great value. Having this in mind, my Government is concerned that the annexes, exhibits and other associated material of the final report have not yet been made available to the international community, let alone having been given the same circulation status as the final report. There was no ambiguity as to how and at which level these annexes and exhibits were to be made available. Furthermore, there was no ambiguity as to when these annexes and exhibits were to be made available, making the current delays all the more puzzling.

Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to request that the Security Council inquire regarding the status of the annexes and exhibits, and seek out and eliminate the reasons behind the current delays, and ensure that said annexes and exhibits be made available according to the original criteria relevant to their publication.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

94-32650 (E) 120894 *12/08/94*

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/962
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a press statement on Angola issued in Washington on 5 August 1994 by the Spokesman of the United States Department of State.

I should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

Annex

Press statement on Angola issued by the Spokesman of the United States Department of State on 5 August 1994 in Washington, D.C.

The United States of America welcomes President Mandela's decision to lend his statesmanship to bring peace to Angola at this critical and difficult juncture of the Lusaka peace process. President Mandela agreed to engage in the peace process in response to a request by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the observers to the peace talks, the United States, Portugal and the Russian Federation. His decision is a clear demonstration of courage and commitment to advancing peace and stability in the region. While President Mandela's efforts can be successful only if matched by a desire for peace on the part of the Angolan leadership, the United States applauds President Mandela's willingness to become personally involved in the complex Angolan crisis.

President Mandela has met with President Dos Santos. He has invited the leader of the União Nacional para Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, to Pretoria for direct discussions. We urge Mr. Savimbi, in the strongest possible terms to go to Pretoria as expeditiously as possible. It is time to bring the Lusaka peace process to closure.

Recent events in South Africa illustrate that tolerance and compromise are the essential elements in a peaceful transition to inclusive democracy. No one is better placed to bring this message to Angola than Nobel laureate Nelson Mandela. In the end, though, the responsibility for the resolution of the civil war in Angola rests squarely with Angola's leaders, particularly Mr. Savimbi.

The concerned members of the international community have offered Angola's leaders a comprehensive peace accord that meets the legitimate needs of both sides and allows all Angolans to finally achieve the peace, national reconciliation and economic development that they deserve. It is the leaders of Angola who must reject war and choose peace.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/963
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

As you are aware, Major-General Romeo A. Dallaire of Canada has been serving as Force Commander of UNAMIR since 18 October 1993. Prior to his assuming command of UNAMIR, Major-General Dallaire had been appointed on 30 June 1993 as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), which was established by the Council on 22 June 1993 by its resolution 846 (1993). Major-General Dallaire has served the United Nations with honour and exceptional distinction during the most critical period of UNAMIR's history. However, he will be completing his tour of duty, as his Government has decided to reassign him to national duties.

Following consultations, it is my intention to appoint Major-General Guy Tousignant of Canada to replace Major-General Dallaire. He will assume his duties on 15 August 1994.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/964
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 1994 (S/1994/963) concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Guy Tousignant of Canada to succeed Major-General Romeo A. Dallaire as Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein. They join you in expressing warm appreciation for the exceptional distinction with which Major-General Dallaire has served the United Nations at a critical period in UNAMIR.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

94-32704 (E) 120894 12/08/94

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/965
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and to Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, by which it authorized the expansion of the Mission.

Further to my previous letters to the Security Council concerning those countries willing to contribute military personnel to UNAMIR and following the necessary consultations, I propose that Australia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland be added to the list of countries contributing troops to UNAMIR. Given the urgency of the situation, some of these contingents are already in the process of deployment to the Mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-32710 (E) 120894

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1994/966
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 August 1994 (S/1994/965) concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in the letter.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/967
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72.

Annex

Letter dated 4 August 1994 by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour of communicating to you an advance copy of another periodic report regarding the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, which I submit pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/72. I would be most grateful if you could arrange for this report to be made available, at your earliest convenience, to the members of the Security Council and to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI
Special Rapporteur on the
Situation of Human Rights
in the Territory of the
Former Yugoslavia

Appendix

Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

Eighth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 of 9 March 1994

Introduction

1. From 17 to 31 July 1994 the Special Rapporteur conducted a mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. He also visited Zagreb where he met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Akashi, and high officials of UNPROFOR including the Force Commander, General de la Presle, and Mr. Viera de Mello, head of Civil Affairs.

2. In central Bosnia the Special Rapporteur visited Sarajevo, Kiseljak, Rotilj, Vitez, Stari Vitez, Gorni Vakuf, Travnik, Visoko and Bugojno. In southern Bosnia and Herzegovina he visited Mostar and Medugorje. He also visited both sides of the internal confrontation line in the Bihac region. Meetings were conducted with the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Izetbegovic, the Prime Minister, Mr. Silajdic, and various members of the Government including the Ministers for Refugees and Education. Throughout his mission meetings were held with heads of city and local authorities, religious leaders, representatives of non-governmental organizations including representative associations, military authorities and local residents. Briefings were also provided by representatives of international organizations active in the areas visited, and meetings were conducted with the Coordinator of the Reconstruction Project for Sarajevo, Mr. Eagleton, and the European Union Administrator for Mostar, Mr. Koshnic.

3. In due course the Special Rapporteur will issue a detailed report including, inter alia, full details of his mission findings and information about the human rights situation in other areas not covered by this mission. The present report contains his principal and immediate conclusions and draws attention to matters requiring the urgent attention of all parties in the territories and the international community.

Central Bosnia and the Mostar area

4. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the establishment of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the successful implementation of a cease-fire between the forces of the Government and the Bosnian Croat HVO. These developments have created an environment in which can begin the work of creating a regime of respect for fundamental human rights. It is clear, however, that both the establishment of the Federation and the maintenance of the cease-fire are somewhat insecure. In particular, there can be observed a determination at high political levels to persevere but frequent unwillingness at the local level to make progress in reintegrating the two divided communities. Accordingly, real progress will take both time and great commitment. It will be necessary to implement fully and speedily the Federation agreement and Constitution, including its extensive human rights provisions. Also required will be substantial and continuing international assistance by means of material help, advisory and technical assistance, and provision of personnel to assist in the work of conciliation, arbitration and reconciliation. Finally, authorities will require considerable assistance in developing institutions common to both Muslims and Bosnian Croats, such as joint police forces, an integrated army and a unified system of administration of justice.

5. The problems of implementation of the Federation structure present themselves in myriad guises and the Special Rapporteur identified at least three of these during his mission. The first is that which arises in situations where a tiny enclave of people of one ethnic or religious origin is entirely surrounded by an area populated by members of another such group. The second occurs in towns and villages which have been bitterly fought over and are now divided between government and Bosnian Croat authorities. The third problem occurs in situations where small numbers of members of one group are attempting to survive whilst living in localities where they are numerically far inferior to members of another religious or ethnic group.

6. The problem of tiny and surrounded enclaves is well illustrated by the situations of Rotilj and Stari Vitez. Rotilj is a small village near Kiseljak, primarily inhabited by Muslims but in an area with a largely Bosnian Croat population. Stari Vitez, within the town of Vitez, is in a similar situation, though much more badly war-damaged. Residents of both enclaves spoke to the Special Rapporteur of their continued fear and sense of insecurity. It is clear that they remain subject to discrimination and unequal treatment. Either because of fear (Rotilj) or regulation (Stari Vitez), they are not yet free to move outside their enclaves. In both cases there is a lack of willingness on the part of leaders of the majority population to make real progress in creating a climate of trust and reconciliation.

7. The situation in Gorni Vakuf is indicative of the problem of divided towns. Fighting between Bosnian Croats and government forces led to the establishment of a confrontation line in the centre of the town and terrible damage was done to buildings and urban services. There are now two entirely separate municipal administrations, which have little to do with each other. Also, very severe restrictions control movement of people from one part to the other. The Special Rapporteur observes that such municipal situations are unworkable in the long term and that reintegration offers the only hope of viable municipal life in terms of urban infrastructure, economics and respect for the human rights of inhabitants.

8. Croats living in Bugojno experience the plight of a numerically small minority living in the midst of another religious or ethnic group. They feel a strong sense of exclusion from the local decision-making processes. Also, local authorities have so far refused to allow those members of the Croat communities who had earlier left to return home. The reason given for the refusal, as in very many other locations in the area visited by the Special Rapporteur, is the insistence on reciprocal arrangements. Thus, in Bugojno,

local authorities insist that Croats may only return once Muslims are allowed to return to the town of Prozor, which is under Bosnian Croat control.

9. Again and again the Special Rapporteur has observed that the effort of reconciliation in the Federation area is dependent on locally negotiated and implemented agreements. These are shaped and constrained not only by the persistent demands for reciprocal arrangements but also by the scale of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and the deeply-held prejudices of many Muslims and Bosnian Croats alike.

10. The Special Rapporteur has observed three approaches to the issue of return of refugees and displaced persons. First, there is the insistence by some that the problem can only be addressed on a comprehensive basis addressing at once the situation throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (and elsewhere, including Croatia and Serbia). Others believe that local initiatives are useful, but must be reciprocal. There are also proponents of immediate ad hoc and unregulated return. The Special Rapporteur believes that the issue of return can already receive attention even though the conditions are not in place for a comprehensive programme for the entire country. Accordingly, he believes that local initiatives are to be encouraged but that the reciprocity demands are inappropriate. He has repeatedly urged local authorities to be willing to take the first step towards return without waiting for agreement of reciprocal arrangements. In this way he believes that the "vicious circle" of waiting for gestures from the other side' can be broken and real progress can be made. Of course, the Special Rapporteur does not encourage entirely unregulated return and acknowledges that return needs to be well prepared and carried out in a manner which does justice to all people affected.

11. Throughout the region it can be observed that the building of mutual trust is seriously hampered by the sense that war criminals are still at large and appear to enjoy impunity. Indeed, in some instances alleged war criminals have been given positions of local civil or military authority. The activities to date of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia have done little to change this situation. The Tribunal is perceived as remote and irrelevant. Indeed, its slowness in commencing the investigation and prosecution process and the lack of knowledge of its activities have gravely compromised its credibility in local eyes. The Special Rapporteur urges that the Tribunal move quickly to gain local trust by deploying investigators, commencing prosecutions and establishing an effective information flow to and from the region. Furthermore, it is necessary for the international community to assist in the re-establishment of the local system of administration of justice. The time has also come for the deployment in the Federation area of a broad-based and well-resourced international human rights monitoring mission. Consideration might also usefully be given to the enlargement of the UNPROFOR civilian police component.

12. The prevalence of mines in central Bosnia and elsewhere poses a very great problem. There are very many minefields scattered throughout the area and especially near old confrontation lines. These continue to claim the lives of locals and of international staff. Also, they greatly inhibit the restoration of agriculture, the rehabilitation of damaged properties and the implementation of development projects such as improvement of the road network. The problem of mines is compounded by the fact that few maps exist to pinpoint their positioning. The Government will require considerable international help in addressing this problem in the coming years.

Sarajevo

13. The Special Rapporteur observes a considerable amelioration in the situation of the people in the area of Sarajevo under the control of the Government. With the diminution of attacks and the restoration of elements of a market economy, living conditions have improved considerably. However, lack of freedom of movement in and out of the city, together with a lack of employment and earning opportunities, contribute to an ongoing lack of hope and

confidence. Among young people in particular there would appear to be a sense of despair as to the possibility of lasting improvements. The work being carried out in pursuance of the terms of Security Council resolution 900 (1994) will do much to improve this situation and the Special Rapporteur both endorses the initiative and assures the Coordinator of his full support. However, it is important that the reconstruction work be properly funded by the international community and that it be implemented as part of a programmed response to the reconstruction needs of the entire country. Furthermore, he remains concerned to ensure that the project gives priority consideration to human rights-related issues which arise in its implementation. The Special Rapporteur observes that although the international community failed to prevent or quickly stop the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it can play a vital role in re-establishing the conditions necessary for a functioning civil society.

Mostar

14. The centre of Mostar has been devastated by the fighting between Bosnian Croats and Muslims and the attacks of the Bosnian Serb forces. Damage is not confined to the physical structures and extends to relations between communities. East and West Mostar are now almost entirely divided and are governed by two authorities, each with its own mayor. These authorities are understandably wary of each other and the Bosnian Croat authority in particular is unwilling to make significant efforts at reconciliation. Also, the Special Rapporteur has received reliable reports of the ongoing harassment of Muslims living in areas controlled by Bosnian Croats, including attacks and evictions. International observers state that a form of "soft ethnic cleansing" continues to result in the displacement of Muslims from West to East Mostar. In this context all initiatives towards reconciliation are welcome, including the recent demilitarization of the city and the first tentative attempts at meetings between various groups belonging to the Muslim and Bosnian Croat communities.

15. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the establishment of the European Union Administration and recognizes that it will play a crucial role in reuniting the city in accordance with the principles of human rights and justice. He notes however, that the European Union Administrator will have to continue to work very closely with other international agencies in the area including UNPROFOR Civil Affairs and Civilian Police and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Bihac

16. During recent weeks the Bihac pocket has been an area of intensive internal conflict. The Special Rapporteur during his mission visited both parts of the pocket and met with government authorities in Bihac town (south) and with Mr. Abdic in Velika Kladusa (north). He also met with representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and visited civilian places of detention. It is clear that the situation of the civilian population is very difficult. A prevailing feeling of isolation exists, in particular in the southern, Government-controlled part.

17. The humanitarian situation within the Bihac pocket is of grave concern. In particular, the southern part has not received any humanitarian aid for almost three months. Convoys have been blocked by Krajina Serb authorities and sporadically by forces loyal to Mr. Abdic. Another blockade imposed by the Croatian displaced population at check-points in Croatia between Government-controlled territory and the UNPAs aggravates existing difficulties. The Special Rapporteur believes that effective international action is needed to prevent the occurrence of a dramatic humanitarian crisis in the southern part of the Bihac pocket.

18. The Special Rapporteur received a great deal of information indicating that serious violations of human rights were being committed in the whole region. The detailed account of those violations will be presented in his next

report. At present he would like to point out as the most urgent problem the fate of detainees. According to information obtained in northern Bihac, there are 150 prisoners of war (POWs) and 300 civilian detainees. In southern Bihac, meanwhile, there are 450 POWs and 2 civilian detainees. It is obvious that a significant number of alleged "POWs" on both sides have never engaged in any military operation; they are simply men of military age. They have been held under very difficult conditions and are being used for forced labour at the confrontation lines.

19. The Special Rapporteur was deeply shocked by his visit to the civilian detention camp in Velika Kladusa. During the visit he had an opportunity to speak with many of the detainees. They are being held without charge and many were able to exhibit court documents either setting a limit on their detention (with expiry dates long past) or ordering their release. The prisoners are held in buildings not fit for human habitation and which lack basic amenities such as sanitation, proper bedding and other provisions essential for the maintenance of human dignity. Among the detainees there are disabled and injured people urgently in need of and not receiving medical care. Many detainees have been subjected to mistreatment by their guards. Detainees are being sent for days at a time to engage in forced labour, sometimes close to confrontation lines.

20. The very existence of the detention camp, as well as the appalling conditions therein, are wholly unacceptable. Both the fact of detention and the treatment of these detainees violate fundamental standards of international human rights law. Immediately after his visit, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal to Mr. Abdic demanding the immediate release of all civilian detainees.

Activities of international agencies and organizations

21. Throughout his mission the Special Rapporteur has observed the vital work of international agencies and organizations including UNPROFOR (both its Civil and military components), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It is clear that the Federation could not have been implemented without their active assistance and ongoing supporting activities. Typically, it is international agencies which take the initiatives for inter-community dialogue and negotiation, and they frequently facilitate such communication and take on the continuing role of overcoming obstructions and misunderstanding. This task is an enormous but essential one and the Special Rapporteur wishes it to be fully acknowledged and given all possible support - its withdrawal would gravely compromise the hopes for success of the Federation.

Areas under the control of Bosnian Serb forces

22. The Special Rapporteur did not visit areas under the control of Bosnian Serbs. However, while in Sarajevo he received reliable reports of ongoing "ethnic cleansing" in areas under their control. In particular, reports were received from such locations such as Prijedor, Rogatica, Bijeljina and Banja Luka. The practice of ethnic cleansing is unreservedly condemned. While in Sarajevo the Special Rapporteur was also made aware of the blocking by Bosnian Serb forces of medical evacuations from Gorazde, thus endangering the lives of some 34 people. He immediately issued an urgent public appeal on the matter.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

23. During his mission of three days to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Special Rapporteur conducted meetings with the highest national authorities, including the President of the Republic, Mr. Gligorov; the Prime Minister, Mr. Crvenkovski; the speaker of the Parliament; and the Ministers of Interior, Justice and Foreign Affairs. He also had discussions with

representatives of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and religious leaders.

24. The Special Rapporteur is of the opinion that various steps have been undertaken in order to improve the human rights situation in the country. Nevertheless, the situation is still not satisfactory. Mainly due to the slow legislative process, effective legal means for the protection of human rights still do not exist.

25. The country is in a very difficult economic situation which seriously hampers implementation of the economic and social rights of its citizens. There are various reasons for that situation. The most important is the effects of international sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the economic embargo imposed by Greece. These external factors contribute significantly to the economic crisis and therefore create conditions for serious social tensions. Under such circumstances, the process of creating a civic society involves serious difficulties.

26. The Special Rapporteur believes that effective international assistance is urgently needed in order to remove or alleviate these external factors. In particular, the country should receive adequate compensation for losses connected with sanctions. The embargo must be lifted and the country should receive equal treatment of its applications to join various international organizations. These steps will contribute to the stability of the political and economical situation of the country and will create the necessary conditions for more effective protection of human rights.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1994/968
12 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 8 December 1990, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya notified the Secretary-General that, on 7 December 1990, a C-141 aircraft belonging to the United States Air Force had transported 200 Libyan prisoners from N'Djamena, Chad, to an unknown destination. In that communication, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya affirmed that this act constituted a breach of international custom and covenants and of human rights principles and a violation of the Geneva Conventions relative to the treatment of prisoners.

In its letter bringing this information to the attention of the Secretary-General, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made it clear that this act had been planned in advance for premeditated political motives, as was actually demonstrated when certain United States agencies began subjecting these prisoners to intensive military training. On 16 December 1991, the London-based newspaper Al-Hayat published an inquiry into the matter that states, inter alia, that its correspondents visited a camp in the State of Virginia for training the Libyans whom the United States had airlifted from Chad, where they had previously been training under the supervision of Colonel Robert Bagi, the former United States Ambassador to Chad. The same Colonel Bagi had also drawn up the plans for their stay in the United States and for training them to perform acts of sabotage against the Jamahiriya. On the page in question, it was stated that Al-Hayat's correspondent had interviewed "Khalifah Haftar", who affirmed that the Americans had demonstrated their full readiness to provide any type of training for carrying out acts of coercion against the Jamahiriya by land or by sea.

The United States' insistence on retaining these prisoners and its persistence in training and equipping them can only be interpreted as a part of a scheme for launching acts of hostility, so that they may be enticed and motivated to engage in acts designed to undermine security and stability. I therefore reiterate to you my country's request for the resumption of contacts with the United States Government and a plea for a halt to these acts and the release of these prisoners, who should be enabled to return to their country, their families and their relatives.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed A. AZAWI
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/969
13 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with instructions from my Government I must draw your attention to renewed acts of aggression against the Republic of Croatia carried out by the military units under the control of the Bosnian Serb authorities in the vicinity of Dubrovnik. The Dubrovnik airport at Cilipi was shelled last night and its surroundings were shelled this morning. Two detonations were recorded in the shelling on 12 August and five detonations were recorded this morning.

This constitutes a third and a fourth such act of aggression against Dubrovnik in less than three weeks. Dubrovnik is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "world heritage" city. The first act of aggression occurred on 24 July when 52 detonations were recorded; followed by the 11 August shelling with 7 detonations recorded. Regarding the latter incident, I must recall my President's letter of the same date to Your Excellency, and emphasize the importance my Government attaches to the Council's consideration of this matter.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/984
S/1994/970
15 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from the President of the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 12 August 1994, addressed to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 August 1994 from the President of the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

Being resolute to continue with our engagement concerning a political settlement to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the only realistic ground for achieving a durable and just peace for the benefit of all citizens and peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bosniaks-Muslims, Croats and Serbs, we have appealed, in these crucial times for the future of our common country, to the Serb people of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the proclamation attached hereto for your information (see enclosure). We particularly call upon those citizens of Serb nationality, presently in the territory controlled by the Karadžić's regime, to support, for their own and common benefit, the Contact Group's peace plan. The positions of the Serb Civic Council are the following:

1. The peace plan of the Contact Group is accepted as a compromise political settlement.

2. Peace meets both the interests of the majority of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a majority of every individual nation, Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs. Ordinary people within the Serb nation desire peace.

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina as a democratic State sees its perspective only in peace.

4. Continuation of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina would bring about new suffering of the civilian population; it would also diminish the possibilities of reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the war would probably spill over to the entire Balkan region.

5. The additional requirements of the Karadžić's Serbs cannot be accepted. The same refers to the convening of a referendum, because it would result in total failure of the peace process.

6. The Contact Group is encouraged, in the interest of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to maintain its unity in seeking a solution that will halt the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We emphasize, in particular, that Karadžić and the self-proclaimed Pale assembly have no legitimate right to represent all the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because only some 600,000, i.e., 45 per cent of the overall figure of 1,300,000 Serbs, who used to live in Bosnia and Herzegovina before the war presently live in the territory under their control. At the same time, some 200,000 Serbs live in the territory controlled by the legal authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while some 400,000 are refugees, the majority of whom support the positions of the Serb Civic Council.

Therefore, the Serb Civic Council requests, once more, and anticipates its equal participation both in the peace process and in deciding on peace and the future of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Mirko PEJANOVIĆ
President

Enclosure

Proclamation of 10 August 1994 from the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The greatest desire and the highest interest of all the citizens and peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina is peace. Recognizing the will of its citizens, the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the peace plan of the international community, regardless of its deficiencies. The Serb Civic Council, always being in favour of peace, supports that decision.

By refusing the peace plan accorded between the principal powers of the international community, the self-proclaimed Pale assembly has decided to continue war, pushing all of us into death, destruction, hopelessness and hatred, and into total isolation from the rest of the world. That is fascism. That is neither nor can it be your choice both for your and our future. This must not become our destiny.

Self-proclaimed leaders at Pale employ all their efforts to maintain power, to avoid the court of justice, and keep their war gains. In their blindness, the Pale leaders have even refused the requests of the State authorities of Serbia and Montenegro to approve of the plan. They are not telling you about what might happen in case the peace is not concluded.

To you, the Serbs living under the Karadžić's rule and to us, who live in the territory controlled by the legal authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the history has predetermined equal destiny, that is to live together with our neighbours, Bosniaks-Muslims and Croats. Those who desired unreasonable and impossible separation have initiated this war, killing, destruction, displacement.

Peace is our interest. We are certain that this is your interest too. Life and prosperity of all of us rely, before all, on peace. By approving of the peace plan of the international community, we approval of survival, progress, return to one's home, maintenance of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of equality in that common country of ours.

War has retarded all the peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Peace opens prosperity for life and fast recovery, with the assistance of the international community.

Those who desire war have chosen tragic future.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is our common country, our common destiny. We have to live there, building a humane and civilized society of equal and happy citizens and peoples.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/971
15 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

In line with the administrative arrangements in most other missions, I have decided to designate my Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, as Chief of Mission in UNFICYP. During Mr. Clark's absence his Deputy, Mr. Gustave Feissel, who is resident in Cyprus, will assume this function.

Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland), who has been the Commander of UNFICYP since 7 April 1992, relinquished his post on 31 July 1994. Following consultations with the parties concerned, it is my intention to fill the post of Force Commander at the rank of brigadier general and to appoint Colonel Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen of Finland as the next Commander of UNFICYP. The Government of Finland has informed me that Colonel Vartiainen will be promoted to Brigadier General upon his appointment to this post. I am attaching a background note on Colonel Vartiainen. 1/

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Notes

1/ The curriculum vitae may be consulted in room S-3727.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/972
15 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 August 1994 concerning your decision to designate your Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, as Chief of Mission in the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and your intention to fill the post of Force Commander of UNFICYP at the rank of brigadier general and to appoint Colonel Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen of Finland, who would be promoted to that rank by the Government of Finland, to succeed Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland), as the next Commander of UNFICYP has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision and agree with the intention contained in the letter.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

94-32903 (E) 150894 15/08/94

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/973
15 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 2 to 10 August 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation.

2 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amarah, Aqrah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Ushbayjah and Salman.

3 August 1994

Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qal'at Salih and Jalibah.

4 August 1994

Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basra, Qurnah, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

5 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 9 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Salman, Khidr, Busayyah, Ushbayjah and Qal'at Salih.

6 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 29 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi.

- At 1410 hours on 6 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance plane violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 2,000 m over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Shinafiyah and Umm Qasr. It departed at 1715 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

8 August 1994

Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Ushbayjah and Suq al-Shuyukh.

9 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Busayyah and Jalibah.

10 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Qurnah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/974
16 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following.

With reference to the letter of the Secretary-General of 1 August 1994 (S/1994/923) on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list of Netherlands equipment offered to UNAMIR to be used by the Zambian battalion (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Netherlands contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

The Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations has the honour to communicate that the Netherlands is in a position to provide the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) with the following equipment from the supplies of the Netherlands Armed Forces:

(a) 50 all-wheel-drive trucks (4-ton);

(b) 25 Landrovers;

(c) 15 generators;

(d) 10 kitchen trailers;

(e) 2 ambulances (Landrovers);

(f) 2 workshop vans;

(g) 15 cargo trailers;

(h) 16 mine detectors;

(i) Approximately 100 Zambian personnel will receive training.

The Netherlands Government hopes that this contribution will help UNAMIR to implement the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/975
16 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to the letter dated 11 August 1994 (A/48/982; S/1994/959), by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Office of the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations, concerning the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). I should like to draw your attention to the following.

1. Paragraph A.10 of the agreement signed between Israel and the PLO dated 31 March 1994 stipulates that: "The TIPH may commence its operation immediately after the signing of this Agreement and continue to function for a period of three months. With the consent of the two sides, the TIPH may extend the period or change the scope of its operation, as agreed."

2. In the preamble to the Memorandum of Understanding dated 2 May 1994, signed by the Governments of Denmark, Italy and Norway it is stipulated that: "The participation of Denmark, Italy and Norway is limited to a period of three months. Any prolongation could only be considered in accordance with paragraph A 10 of the Agreement [of 31 March 1994 between Israel and the PLO]."

3. TIPH has completed its mission in accordance with the above-mentioned agreements. Israel has received no formal request to extend its mandate. As indicated by its very name, TIPH was intended to be a temporary international presence. There is no need to extend its mandate any further.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

94-32963 (E) 160894 16/08/94

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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